

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

CATALOGUE OF AN
EXHIBITION OF RECENT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES
(1933-1938)
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

MARCH-MAY, 1938

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) 11 A.M.-4 P.M.

AT THE INSTITUTE, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK
LONDON, N.W.1

PRICE ONE SHILLING

(INCLUDING ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION)

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE - - - - -	7
A. TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE PERIODS	
1. Pre-Crag Industries of East Anglia - - - - -	11
2. Early Palæolithic Industries of East Anglia - - - - -	11
3. Mid Palæolithic Industries, etc., Stour and Gipping valleys - - - - -	11
4. Gipping Valley Flood-plain Gravels : Ipswich - - - - -	12
5. Ebbsfleet Channel, North Kent - - - - -	12
6. Pin Hole Cave, Creswell Crags, Derbyshire - - - - -	13
7. An open station of Late Upper Aurignacian Age, on the Cliff, Willoughton, Lincolnshire - - - - -	14
8. Dog Holes Cave, Warton Crag, Lancashire - - - - -	14
B. MESOLITHIC	
9. Mesolithic pit-dwellings, Selmeton, Sussex - - - - -	15
9a. Late Tardenoisian Industry, Horsham district, Sussex - - - - -	15
C. NEOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE	
10. Nympsfield Long Barrow, Gloucestershire - - - - -	15
11. Notgrove Long Barrow, Gloucestershire - - - - -	16
12. Whiteleaf Barrow, Monks Risborough, Bucks. - - - - -	16
13. Maiden Castle, Dorset - - - - -	17
14. Whitehawk Camp, Brighton, Sussex - - - - -	18
14a. Grime's Graves, Brandon, Suffolk - - - - -	18
15. Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk - - - - -	18
15a. Lawford, Essex - - - - -	19
16. Avebury - - - - -	19

D. MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE

17. Simondston and Pond Cairns, Coity, near Bridgend, Glamorgan	- - - - -	20
18. A Barrow on Breach Farm, Llanbleddian, Glamorgan	- - - - -	22
19. Barrows at Ampleforth, Yorkshire	- - -	23
20. Soldier's Grave, Nympsfield, Gloucestershire	-	23
21. Bronze Age Settlements on Plumpton Plain, near Lewes, Sussex	- - - - -	23
21a. Jarlshof, Shetland	- - - - -	24

E. EARLY IRON AGE

22. Maiden Castle, Dorset	- - - - -	24
23. Shale-industries at Kimmeridge, Dorset	- - -	25
24. Carshalton Camp, near Sutton, Surrey	- - -	25
25. "Cæsar's Camp," Wimbledon Common, Surrey	- - - - -	26
26. Miscellaneous material from Surrey	- - -	26
27. Witham, Essex	- - - - -	27
28. Castle Dore, Golant, Cornwall	- - -	27
29. Milber Down Camp, Devon	- - -	28
30. The Meare Lake Village, Somerset	- - -	29
31. Sudbrook Camp, Monmouthshire	- - -	30
32. Pen Dinas, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire	- - -	31
33. Bredon Hill Camp, Overbury, Gloucestershire	-	31
34. Castle Ditch, Eddisbury, Cheshire	- - -	33
35. Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery ; and comparative vitrified material from Bute and produced experimentally	- - - - -	33
36. Miscellaneous Sussex Sites	- - - - -	34
37. The Wheathampstead <i>oppidum</i> , Hertford- shire	- - - - -	35
38. Belgic Verulamium, Hertfordshire	- - -	35
39. Gatesbury, Braughing, Hertfordshire	- - -	36

	PAGE
E. EARLY IRON AGE—<i>continued</i>	
40. Belgic Colchester — — — — — —	36
41. Belgic Chichester — — — — — —	36
42. Crayford, Kent — — — — — —	37
42a. Welwyn, Hertfordshire — — — — — —	38
43. Iron Age Earthworks near Stroud, Gloucestershire — — — — — —	38
44. Miscellaneous Iron Age material from Essex and Suffolk — — — — — —	38
F. ROMANO-BRITISH	
45. Roman Inscription from Brough-on-Humber	39
46. Roman Colchester — — — — — —	40
47. Viroconium (Wroxeter), Shropshire — — —	41
48. Leicester : Jewry Wall Site — — — —	42
49. The Town Wall of Roman London — — —	43
50. Verulamium (St. Albans), Hertfordshire — — —	43
51. Roman Chichester, Sussex — — — —	44
52. Welwyn, Hertfordshire — — — —	44
53. Roman Villa at Angmering, Sussex — — —	44
54. Roman Villa at Hucclecote, Gloucestershire — — —	45
55. Roman Villa at Engleton, Staffordshire — — —	46
56. Roman Villa at Whitton, Suffolk — — —	46
57. Roman House at Capel St. Mary, Suffolk — — —	46
58. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire — — —	47
G. POST-ROMAN	
59. Tintagel — — — — — —	47
60. Saxon Cemetery at Horton Kirby, Kent — — —	48
61. Anglian Cemetery at Staxton, East Riding — — —	48
62. Caves at Ballintoy, co. Antrim — — —	48
63. House-sites, Gelligaer Common, Glamorgan — — —	49
64. Jarlshof, Shetland — — — — — —	50

	PAGE
G. POST-ROMAN—<i>continued</i>	
65. The Witham <i>Burb</i> , Essex	— — — — —
66. Sudbrook Camp, Monmouthshire	— — — — —
67. Glastonbury, Somerset	— — — — —
67a. Colchester	— — — — —
68. Thetford Priory	— — — — —
69. Binham Abbey	— — — — —
70. Tower of London	— — — — —
H. GEOCHRONOLOGY	53
I. GROUND-PHOTOGRAPHS	54
J. AIR-PHOTOGRAPHS	54
K. RECENT WORK ON HADRIAN'S WALL	55

PREFACE

THE present exhibition of results of archæological fieldwork in the British Isles covers the quinquennium 1933-8, and is in direct succession to the equivalent exhibitions held at University College, London, in 1929 and at the London Museum (in connection with the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences) in 1932. It demonstrates in summary the range of this fieldwork and emphasises its extending scope. In the years immediately following the Great War, field-archæologists were few and, for the most part, tended to follow the tradition established by Professor F. J. Haverfield and his associates in the last decade before the War. The orientation of fieldwork was thus primarily Romano-British and other phases received somewhat less than their due. Gradually the scope widened, and to-day a new, young and active generation of archæologists has opened up or developed other provinces to an extent previously unapproached. The correlation of the natural sciences—palæobotany, geology, climatology—with the study of man has given a new significance to materials which were formerly the plaything of the collector and the typologist; and, whilst that study must always in its results reflect in some degree the incalculable quality of human mentality, in its methods it may to-day rank fairly with the older objective sciences.

But the scientific status of modern archæology is not merely a result of the incorporation of elements of natural science in its normal working-machinery. The fact that an exhibition such as the present includes as a matter of course illustrations of gravel-analysis, mechanical analysis and tree-ring dating (the last as an incentive!) implies an elaboration of technique rather than a change of heart. The real foundations of scientific archæology in this country have often and rightly

been attributed to General Pitt-Rivers in the latter part of the 19th century. Each new exhibition of collected material re-emphasises our debt to him, and the lapse of half a century leaves his essential methods still unchallenged. Nor is the general humanistic point of view of this older generation of antiquaries entirely an outworn fallacy. To the scientific archæologist, ancient Man may be a "fossil", but even the scientific archæologist fittingly remembers that the "fossil" was also a man. If there is a danger in the increasing elaboration of the science it is that the student's proper pleasure in the new mechanism of archæology may sometimes lead him to forget a little that, as an archæologist, he is not merely a mechanic but is also a student of humanity.

The exhibits here assembled from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are designed to show the wide range of place, period and method which fall within the scope of present-day scientific archæology. They are derived from central and local societies, from individuals, and even from a Department of State. It is a British custom to belittle the extent of State support for the sciences and the humanities; but it is in no small degree to the activities of the State—through the Historical Monuments Commissions and the Ancient Monuments Department of the Office of Works—that we owe the growth of that public interest in antiquities that is a special mark of the post-war years. On the basis of that public interest field-archæology stands to-day more amply founded than at any previous period, and, mildly controlled by the Ancient Monuments Acts, excavators and excavation-committees have in the main built well. To-day in no country in the world is the science as a whole in a more flourishing condition than in the British Isles.

The very large amount of material available for an exhibition such as this has necessitated rigid selection. In that process the exhibitors, whose generous readiness to lend of their best is here most gratefully acknowledged by the Management Committee of the Institute, have faithfully co-operated with Miss Kenyon and myself, and it is hoped that, in spite of necessary omissions, the exhibition may be regarded as a fair illustration of recent work throughout the country. In the compilation of the catalogue we are indebted to Mr. J. B.

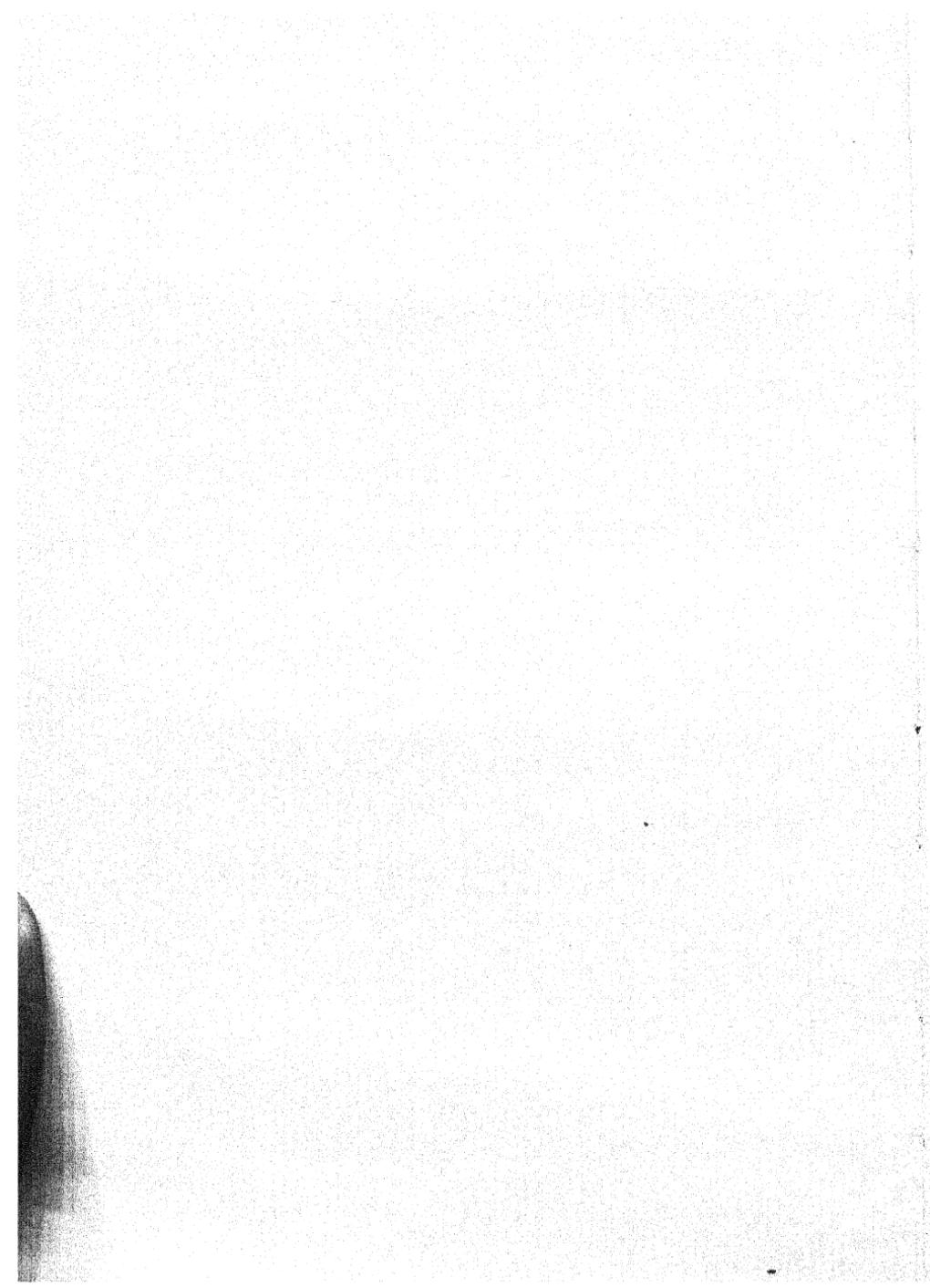
Ward Perkins for assistance, and both the British Museum and the Wellcome Museum have helped liberally by the loan of exhibition-cases.

R. E. M. WHEELER

University of London

Institute of Archæology,

March, 1938



A. TERTIARY AND PLEISTOCENE PERIOD

1. *Pre-Crag Industries of East Anglia.*—The researches of Mr. J. Reid Moir, F.R.S., into the occurrence of humanly flaked flints in the basement bed beneath the Crag sands of East Anglia have been carried a stage farther in the past five years by the study of the patinations of the flaked surfaces of these artifacts. Five groups are distinguished by Mr. Reid Moir and have been described by him in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, LXV, 1935. Examples of each group, together with specimens illustrating the reflaking of an earlier patinated surface at a later period, by which the sequence of the groups has been established, are included in the exhibit.

The Red Crag beds of the East Anglian coastal districts are usually stated to have been formed by the depression of the land below sea-level at the beginning of the Pleistocene. The worked flints found in the basement bed beneath it therefore must date from earlier periods in Pliocene or Miocene time, as this bed represents the residue left after the destruction of existing surface deposits during the advance of the sea across the slowly sinking land.

Exhibits from the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

2. *Early Palæolithic Industries of East Anglia.*—The exhibits, which are from Cromer, include examples of the large bulbar flakes and primitive hand-axe forms which Mr. Moir has found associated with the deposits beneath the glacial drifts of the Cromer cliffs.

Exhibits from the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

3. *Mid Palæolithic Industries, etc., Stour and Gipping valleys.*—At the Brundon pit near Sudbury careful observation kept on the commercial excavations has led to the recovery of numerous flint artifacts and also mammalian remains, on which a report will be made to the British Association in due course. Black, unrolled keen-edged flakes of Levallois type, and probably of Crayford age, appear to provide an industrial horizon for the site where a manganese layer beneath 20 feet

of gravel indicates an old surface level. The gravels contain rolled Acheulean and other derived implements. A noteworthy exhibit from the site is a prepared and struck tortoise-core where the flake implement has just failed to come off. The deposits rest on a boulder clay and are capped by altered loamy material probably also of glacial origin.

Exhibits from the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

4. *Gipping valley Flood-plain gravels : Ipswich*.—Exploitation of the sub-flood plain gravels of the Gipping valley by electro-hydraulic equipment has produced many additional specimens of the Combe Capelle cordate hand-axe and associated Palaeolithic flakes, also further confirmation of the placing of the Mousterian-Aurignacian-Solutrian land-surfaces below the present flood-plain spreads of gravel and alluvium which contain rolled Acheulean and other implements derived from older deposits.

Exhibits from the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

5. *Ebbsfleet Channel, North Kent*.—The Ebbsfleet Channel situated at 45 feet above O.D. and lying midway between Northfleet and Swanscombe affords the most complete series of deposits relating to Middle and Late Pleistocene times yet discovered in this country, and has been explored by Mr. J. P. T. Burchell. The channel was excavated in the Main Coombe Rock and its associated melt-water gravel. The infilling of the channel is comprised of six loams, a bed of gravel resting on the lowermost loam, and three depositions of Coombe Rock. So far—owing to the nature of the site—a comprehensive examination has only been made of the gravel bed. This has yielded a rich mammalian and microtine fauna in addition to two occupation-floors. The lower floor rests between the gravel and the lowermost loam whilst the upper floor occurs in the upper part of the gravel. The artifacts recovered from these floors are unrolled and unpatinated and consist of flake-implements of Levalloisian and Clactonian facies. There occur also in the gravel rolled specimens derived both from the Boyne Hill terrace and from Levalloisian sites of the age of Baker's Hole. (See *Archæologia*, LXXXIII, 67, 1933; *Geological Magazine*, LXXII, 90, 327,

1935 ; LXXIII, 91, 550, 1936 ; *Antiquaries Journal*, XVI, 360, 1936.)

Exhibits per Mr. J. P. T. Burchell, M.C., F.S.A.

6. *Pin Hole Cave, Creswell Crags, Derbyshire.*—The cave, excavated by Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong on behalf of a Research Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Anthropological Institute, from 1924 to 1936, is now scheduled as an Ancient Monument. It has provided the most complete section of deposits of any British cave and includes three levels of Mousterian occupation, divided by sterile layers which provide evidence of two phases of glacial events. These are succeeded by a thick deposit of Upper Palæolithic age, proto-Solutrean and Upper Aurignacian in culture, and the deposit is finally sealed by a layer of stalagmite and breccia which can be correlated (on substantial evidence) with the Hessle Boulder Clay glaciation.

The exhibit includes the whole of the most important artifacts from the respective occupation-zones, of which the series of bone tools and amulets from the Mousterian levels are of exceptional interest. Amongst the latter is a bone object of long oval form, perforated at one end and believed to be a "bull roarer". This is the earliest recorded example. It will be observed that the perforation shows evidence of wear at the upper extremity, such as would result from attachment to a cord.

The Upper Aurignacian artifacts include three specimens of engraving ; a small piece of bone bearing a chevron pattern ; a spear of mammoth ivory engraved with a conventionalized fish pattern (cast), and a fragment of reindeer rib bearing a drawing of a masked man executing a ceremonial dance (cast). A few specimens of the associated faunal remains are also exhibited, amongst which the scales of roach are noticeable.

The total depth of the stratified deposits in this cave was 20 feet and a typical section of these has been preserved for inspection.

Exhibits per Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, M.C., F.S.A.

7. *An open station of Late Upper Aurignacian Age, on the Cliff, Willoughton, Lincolnshire.*—The site was discovered in 1931 by Mrs. E. H. Rudkin, a local archæologist, and by courtesy of Mr. Clifford Nicholson, the tenant, it has been systematically excavated with the assistance and collaboration of Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong. The presence of the station was revealed by deep ploughing-operations, and, from the general character of the artifacts brought up to the surface by the plough, it was obvious that the industry represented one of the later phases of the English Upper Aurignacian culture.

An area of 200 square feet was excavated, which yielded, from a stratum 9 to 12 inches in thickness, over four thousand artifacts, of which a large proportion are finished implements.

The total depth was 2 feet and the section as follows: Surface soil and humus 9 inches deep, covering a relic bed of yellow sandy clay and stones 9 inches thick, containing charcoal, artifacts, etc., resting upon a basement bed of limestone slabs and boulder clay. This basement layer contained some scattered flints in the top, but the remainder was sterile.

The relic bed was stratified and entirely undisturbed except where the plough had, in places, skimmed the uppermost layer, and there was evidence that the stratification was partly due to the action of solifluction. With the exception of a few fragments of calcined bone, no animal remains whatever were found, but owing to the nature of the soil these were not to be expected. The implements include burins of angle, polyhedral, single-blow, and *busqué* types; carinated and keeled scrapers; gravette and other typical points; backed blades; end-scrapers and scrapers on blades.

Though the blades reveal a tendency towards the microlithic, this is not pronounced, and true microliths are extremely rare.

Exhibits per Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, M.C., F.S.A.

8. *Dog Holes Cave, Warton Crag, Lancashire.*—During excavations at the above cave a large amount of Late Pleistocene cave-earth was carefully washed and sieved. This yielded quantities of remains of small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and snail-shells. Among the remains of

mammals were the jaws of several extinct British species including the Norway and Arctic lemmings, together with the jaws of many recent species of voles, woodmice, and shrews; also the remains of many birds, lizards, slow-worms, toads and frogs. The snail-shells comprised a large number of recent species, some locally extinct, together with examples of the Alpine-Arctic species (*Goniodiscus ruderatus*) not now living in the British Isles.

Exhibits *per* Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, F.G.S.

B. MESOLITHIC

9. *Mesolithic pit-dwellings, Selmeston, Sussex.*—These pits were discovered in a sandpit at Selmeston, between Polegate and Lewes, and were excavated by Dr. Grahame Clark. The pits themselves, the first of the Mesolithic period to receive scientific investigation in this country, produced an extensive flint-industry, which seems to belong to the later phases of that period. Remains of later cultures were shown to be secondary, and the sherds of Neolithic B pottery here exhibited came from a hearth high up in the filling of one of the pits. See *Antiquaries Journal*, XIV (1934), 134 ff.

Exhibits from the Sussex Archaeological Society.

9A. *Late Tardenoisian Industry, Horsham district, Sussex.*—Two collections of implements collected by the late Mr. E. J. G. Piffard. (i) From Beeding Wood, east of Horsham, a site free from admixture of other periods. Microliths classified and arranged by Dr. Grahame Clark—micro-burins, points with bulbs, butt end of axe, etc. (See *Arch. Journ.* XC, 52–75.) (ii) From Halt, near Roffey, east of Horsham. Microlites and micro-burins, classified and arranged by Dr. Grahame Clark.

Exhibits from Dr. Eliot Curwen, F.S.A.

C. NEOLITHIC AND EARLY BRONZE AGE

10. *Nympsfield Long Barrow, Gloucestershire.*—This barrow, which lies about 5 miles south of Stroud, was first excavated in 1862, and a double-cruciform plan was attributed to it by

the excavators. Recent work by Mrs. E. Clifford has, however, shown that it is in fact of simple-cruciform shape. It is orientated east and west and is built of alternating megalithic slabs and dry stone walling. From the east end it is approached by a horned entrance with double walls, while the wall at the west is of massive proportion, the whole plan recalling that of the Caithness barrows. In the passage was found a grave containing the bones of three people, one of whom was an infant, and one of the chambers contained many burnt bones. These burials were associated with Neolithic A and B pottery, here exhibited *per* Mrs. Clifford. (Unpublished.)

11. *Notgrove Long Barrow, Gloucestershire.*—The barrow lies about a quarter of a mile east of Notgrove G.W.R. station. It is formed of alternating megalithic slabs and dry stone walling; it is orientated east and west and is of double-cruciform plan, approached from the east end by a horned entrance with double walls, at least one of which encircled the monument. The unique features are the extended antechamber and central dome-like structure, the latter containing a cist in which were found the bones of a man. The barrow was excavated in 1881 when animal bones, two skeletons, a leaf-shaped arrow-head, a bead of Kimmeridge Shale, and Neolithic A pottery were discovered. The 1935 excavations produced bones which represent nine individuals, animal bones, a bead made of bone, bone skewers, flint flakes and pottery of Neolithic A and B types. (See *Archæologia*, LXXXVI, 1936, p. 119.)

Bead, pottery, etc., exhibited *per* Mrs. E. Clifford.

12. *Whiteleaf Barrow, Monks Risborough, Bucks.*—This barrow, the excavation of which is not yet completed, lies on the ridge of the Chilterns and is a kidney shaped mound, hollow on the eastern side, surrounded by a ditch. It consists of an inner mound of earth, revetted with large timbers laid horizontally along its sides, and an outer covering of chalk. In the centre, opening towards the hollow eastern side of the barrow, was a small wooden chamber containing an intact left foot. The rest of the burial—that of a dolichocephalic male aged 35—had been shovelled out and lay in confusion in front of the chamber but no second burial had been made. Around

the chamber were pits, sterile of artifacts, cut in the solid chalk floor. One of these, to the south-west, was deep and cylindrical, packed with clay and big flints and containing in its centre a filling of sand brought up from the plain below. The others were shallow flat-bottomed trenches, divided longitudinally by lines of stakes and packed on one side of these with clay and on the other side with clean chalk. Just outside the earth mound, but within the chalk covering, was a "peristalith" trench, some 6 feet deep and 1 foot wide, packed with clay and flints and containing big posts. At intervals this widened into bays containing bigger posts.

Numerous animal bones, flints and pottery sherds were found scattered in the earth mound. The pottery is of Neolithic A₂ type, linking with the Upper Thames valley and with the Cambridge district. The upstanding lugs have Western Mediterranean, but as yet not British analogies.

Exhibits *per* Mr. W. Lindsay Scott, D.S.C., F.S.A.

13. *Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, Dorset.*—Under the eastern part of the Early Iron Age camp (see below) have been found the remains of a Neolithic village, built probably somewhat before 2000 B.C. and covering an area of about 10 acres enclosed by two parallel ditches of the characteristic "interrupted" type. The original culture was of the simple south-western branch of Neolithic A, with partial analogies in north-western France. A pit of this period, outside the ditch-system, contained the remains of a chalk "idol", here exhibited—an object of a type which spread from Hither Asia through the Mediterranean and up the Atlantic coast but is otherwise known in Britain only at Windmill Hill, Avebury.

When the village ditches at Maiden Castle had already been half-obliterated, there appears to have been a lapse in the occupation, followed by the construction of an immense mound, 60 feet wide and 1,740 feet long, on and beyond the site. The mound was flanked, north and south, by a flat-bottomed ditch, and appears to have had a concave timber revetment across the eastern end. On the main axis, 60 feet from the eastern end, were found the bones of a dolichocephalic man, 25–35 years old, whose limbs had been hacked off and his skull smashed as though to extract the brain.

A few yards away were the skeletons of two children, aged about 6 and 7, with a small Neolithic A pot at the shoulder of one. The two children are here exhibited as found ; the mutilated skeleton is shown as reconstructed after detailed examination.

Shortly after the construction of the Long Mound, Neolithic B pottery reached the site, followed by and overlapping with Beaker and Food-vessel sherds (*c.* 1500 B.C.). (See *Antiquaries Journal*, XV, 265; XVI, 265; XVII, 261; and unpublished.)

14. *Whitehawk Camp, Brighton*.—This camp, the most remarkable of the four known Neolithic causewayed camps in Sussex, has been the subject of extensive excavations under the direction of Dr. E. C. Curwen. The camp, which is curiously situated on a saddle of the Downs about a mile inland, consists of no less than four rings of interrupted ditches with traces of further outlying ditches, and retains traces of timber-palisading upon the associated ramparts and of a timber gateway opposite one of the causeways. Little trace of surface-occupation was discovered, but the ditches contained a mass of accumulated rubbish, which indicated a concentrated but primitive settlement. Some of the discoveries suggest the practice of cannibalism. The material remains consist chiefly of pottery, of which a representative series is here shown. It is chiefly of Neolithic A₂ type, but the later levels produced a little AB ware with impressed "whip-cord" pattern. A sherd of rusticated Arminghall ware comes from an isolated Beaker-period dwelling-site overlying the Neolithic levels. (*Antiquaries Journal*, XIV, 99-133; *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, LXXVII, 60-92; Curwen, *Sussex*, 76-90.) Exhibits from the Sussex Archaeological Society through Dr. E. C. Curwen, F.S.A.

14A. *Grime's Graves (Neolithic flint-mines), Brandon, Suffolk*.—Collection of flint axes, choppers, etc., and Neolithic B sherds, from Pits XII, XIII, XV, excavated by Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, M.C., F.S.A., and now lent by him.

15. *Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk*.—Chance discoveries of early pottery on the shoulder of the valley of the Gipping over-
18

looking Needham Market in Suffolk have been made during the past fourteen years. Recent developments have enabled careful investigation to be made of a number of small shallow holes containing blackened earth in which the potsherds occur. Several of these have been found to contain the broken-up remains of two or three or more vessels together with between one hundred and two hundred flint flakes, flake knives, serrated flakes or sickle flints, flake scrapers, several of which are of fine quality and condition, flint cores, burnt sandstone or quartzite pebbles and some charcoal. Traces of burnt bone occur but rarely.

Beaker pottery occurs, together with the remains of broad based grooved ware vessels, and the association of both with a ground-edged discoidal knife was fully established. The grooved ware and other vessels generally present the characters noted by Mr. Stuart Piggott in the Hazzledine Warren collection, but the present discoveries enable closer study of the associations to be made and constitute an important addition to the available evidence of the ceramics of the period. (See "Archæology of the Submerged Land Surface of the Essex Coast," *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 1936, n.s., II, 2.)

Exhibits *per* the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

Also exhibited by the Ipswich Museum are a fine sub-crescentic flint sickle from Kesgrave, Ipswich, where it was ploughed up in 1938; and a greenstone axe of elongated pointed-butt type found imbedded edge-downwards in the soft earth beside a spring-head, near Ipswich.

15A. *Lawford, Essex*.—Flint axes, scrapers, etc., and stone axe-hammers collected over a period of years by Mr. Girling on about 300 acres of farm land in the parish.

Exhibits from the Colchester and Essex Museum.

16. *The West Kennet Avenue, Avebury*.—An excavation was undertaken by the Morven Institute of Archeological Research in 1934-5 to identify and examine the course of the northern third of the megalithic avenue leading to the southern entrance of Avebury.

The exhibits divide into two groups :—

(a) Those associated with the standing stones of the Avenue. Most important are the restored beakers of Class B1 from burials by stones 18 and 25. The latter, which was in the actual stonehole, is represented by the beaker and the skull of the burial. By stonehole 31 was a burial with an incised bowl (allied to the handled Dorset series) which is exhibited with the remains of the skull.

At the foot of some stones were "ritual deposits" of animal bones and sherds or other artifacts, of which the grooved-ware sherds from stonehole 45, the olivine dolerite axe fragments from stonehole 13, and the flints from stoneholes 21, 22, 62, and 65 are exhibited. All these finds go to confirm an Early Bronze Age dating for the megalithic structure, but from a pit tentatively identified as stonehole 67 came a bowl (restored and exhibited) which appears to be of Neolithic A ware, suggesting that the pit in question may actually be an earlier feature.

(b) The line of the Avenue was at one point found to cross an earlier habitation-site represented by hearths and rubbish-pits as well as a general scatter of archaeological material. This site produced a remarkable flint industry characterised by "*petit tranchet*" derivatives, and the pottery shows it to be of the Neolithic B culture, with some grooved-ware elements suggested by the cordoned sherds from Pit I found stratified below a beaker sherd. (*Proc. Prehist. Soc.*, 1936, 193.) Other exceptional finds include axes of Graig Lwyd rock and fragments of Niedermendig lava—a material which had previously been found in an Early Bronze Age context only at the Sanctuary Circles on Overton Hill. (*Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, XLV, 332.) (See *Antiquity*, 1936; 417-27.)

Exhibits from Mr. Alexander Keiller, F.S.A.

D. MIDDLE AND LATE BRONZE AGE

17. *Simondston and Pond Cairns, Coity, near Bridgend, Glamorgan.*—These two hitherto-unrecorded mounds were examined in 1937 by Sir Cyril and Lady Fox on behalf of the

National Museum of Wales. The Simondston Cairn consisted of a barely perceptible mound, which covered the scanty remains of a cairn 43 feet in diameter with a central cist, one stone of which was cup-marked (by pecking). Earthfast stones, set at an angle of 45 degrees to resist the outward pressure of the cairn mass, were spaced out on the lower side of the cairn. The cover-stone of the cist had been removed but its contents had not been disturbed. Two urns, of enlarged food-vessel type, contained respectively the bones of an adult and of an adult and child, near the former of which lay a flint flake knife, near the latter a flint fabricator and a natural cup, part of a nodule of pyrites, these objects being perhaps the symbolic articles suited to a man, a woman and a child respectively. Subsequent to its construction the cairn was used as a cemetery. With one of the five cremation-burials inserted in its southern rim was a large collared urn of early type, and nearby were pits filled with stones and earth and covered with slabs of red triassic conglomerate. Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S., has demonstrated that (transported) coal was used for fuel in one of the cremations—probably the earliest known use of this fuel in Britain. The situation of the cairn on a false crestline silhouetted from the east is of interest. The stones of which it is composed can be shown to have been brought from the east side of the rise, and the cairn was therefore presumably deliberately sited so as to appear on the skyline from the makers' settlement.

Pond Cairn lies half a mile from Simondston at a slightly lower level. Its structure and the ritual acts involved in its construction were alike remarkable. Near the centre was a rock-cut pit, probably dedicatory, filled with stones and containing the scattered burnt bones of a child. Beside it, on ground level in the centre of the mound, was an overhanging-rim urn of about 1200 B.C. containing the principal burial, and covering it a heap of stones beneath a vertical-sided turf-stack. A basin with projection, phallic in plan and lined with charcoal, fronted the urn. Around the turf-stack ran a continuous cairn-ring, of diameter about 60 feet, with an inner wall-face and outer kerb. After this ring had been completed, charcoal was scattered over the floor of the circular interspace between cairn-ring and turf-stack and trodden hard, presum-

ably in some ceremonial movement. The inner wall-face of the cairn-ring was then broken at one point, and a hole was dug. This hole, which contained a greasy black mass, was thereafter covered with a pile of stones, which linked the cairn-ring with the turf-stack. Grain and seeds found in this hole, consisting of wheat (probably *Triticum vulgare*), barley and cheat or chess, a weed of cultivation, are believed to be the first scientific record of Bronze Age food-grains in southern Britain. Some 1400 years later the cairn was occupied by Romano-British squatters, who left wheat and barley by the side of their fires.

While Simondston Cairn represents the normal Bronze Age highland type, Pond Cairn is distinctly unusual. The proximate source of the culture represented here is almost certainly Devonshire. Thus Pond Cairn (and the secondary deposite at Simondston) represents an intrusion across the Severn Sea into the Glamorgan sea-plain. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits from the National Museum of Wales.

18. *A Barrow on Breach Farm, Llanbleddian, Glamorgan.*—This barrow is one of a group in the central part of the Vale of Glamorgan. It was excavated in 1937 by Mr. F. W. Grimes, F.S.A., for the Archaeological Section of the Cardiff Naturalists Society, in the hope that it might shed some light upon the Bronze Age occupation of the coastal plain of South Wales. The monument was found to consist of a central mound of clay having a present maximum height of 4 feet, which was surrounded by a stone ring-work varying in width from 5 to 7 feet, and faced with large blocks of lias limestone which had been quarried from the surface of the bed rock somewhere in the locality. The barrow when complete had a diameter of 81 feet. The only burial was in a pit near the centre, and of the associated objects the bronze axe fixes the date at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. This, together with arrow-heads, hints at connections with Brittany, while intercourse with Wessex is suggested by the material of the other implements, a fresh flint, derived from the chalk rather than from the sea-beaches, which are the only local source of flint in Wales. These connections with the south are strengthened by the barrow-structure which can be paralleled in Devon and, it seems, in Brittany,

although the general idea is found also further afield. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits lent by the National Museum of Wales.

19. *Barrows at Ampleforth, Yorkshire.*—Four barrows situated on a trackway on the edge of the limestone hills near Ampleforth have been excavated recently by Mr. G. Willmot. Of these the first contained an inhumation burial associated with a transverse arrowhead, while the turf-mound, which covered a stone ring and was much disturbed, contained two cremations, fragments of two cinerary urns and several flint implements. The second barrow covered the remains of a pyre and contained fragments of cremated bone and plain pottery of an indeterminate character. The third consisted of the preserved remains of a stone cairn and beneath it four pits, which contained four inhumations and three cremations, two of them the remains of infants, associated with food vessels and cinerary urns. The fourth barrow had been ploughed completely flat, but was shown to contain two pits, from which the interments had completely disappeared, in one of which, however, was a food vessel. On the old surface was a cremation associated with a food vessel and a calcined flint knife. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits per Mr. G. Willmot.

20. *Soldier's Grave, Nympsfield, Gloucestershire.*—The Soldier's Grave is a much ruined cairn situated about 230 yards north of the Nympsfield long barrow. Upon excavation by Mrs. E. M. Clifford it proved to cover a rock-cut boat-shaped tomb of a type unique in this country. Pottery, apparently of Bronze Age date, was found on the ledge which carried the slabs of stone used to roof the tomb.

Exhibits per Mrs. E. M. Clifford.

21. *Bronze Age Settlements on Plumpton Plain, near Lewes, Sussex.*—Two agricultural settlements, belonging respectively to the earlier and later phases of the Late Bronze Age, have been surveyed and partially excavated on Plumpton Plain, a spur of chalk-downland about 4 miles north-west of Lewes. The earlier of these consisted of four roughly oval enclosures, within three of which were the remains of well-built circular

huts with upright walls and central post to carry a thatched roof. The enclosures were connected by tracks which were clearly contemporary with the associated field-system. The pottery discovered is of French Middle Bronze Age type and is similar to that from other Sussex sites, such as Park Brow. (*Archæologia*, LXXVI, 1937, 14–16.) The later site was not marked by any surface indications other than by a short stretch of bank and ditch and by a presumably contemporary field-system of the ordinary rectangular "Celtic" type. The pottery was mainly of the Deverel-Rimbury class, but contained intrusive elements, notably some fine ware with incised decoration which seems to have West Alpine affinities. Some of the pottery was influenced by the survival of earlier Bronze Age tradition, and the large storage-vessel here exhibited illustrates the fusion of the Middle Bronze Age biconical form with the Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury technique and decoration. (*Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 1935, 16ff.; Curwen, *Sussex*, 188–195, 264.)

Exhibits from the Sussex Archaeological Society *per* Dr. E. C. Curwen, F.S.A.

21A. *Jarlshof, Shetland*.—See below, under No. 64.

E. EARLY IRON AGE

22. *Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, Dorset*.—This hill-town, well-known for the strength and elaboration of its defences, which enclose 46 acres and, with those included cover 100 acres, is the result of a gradual process of growth extending approximately from the 3rd century B.C. to the 1st century A.D. It was originally constructed by a people whose culture was mainly of the "Iron Age A2" (ultimate Hallstatt) type only slightly modified by La Tène influences; but the great outworks which give the site its distinction are due to "Iron Age B" invaders who arrived in the 1st century B.C. These in turn were eventually dominated by a Belgic minority which had perhaps moved westwards to escape the autocracy of Cunobelin, c. A.D. 25. Evidences of the storming of the eastern entrance at the time of the Roman invasion of A.D. 43 were brought to light in 1937 and are here partially exhibited

by relics and photographs. After being "slighted" by the Romans, the town remained in occupation for a further 20 years, presumably until the building of Roman Dorchester and the gradual Romanization of the countryside brought about a redistribution of the population. The objects here exhibited represent in summary all the principal phases of occupation. (See *Antiquaries Journal*, XV, 1935, 266; XVI, 1936, 266; XVII, 1937, 261; and unpublished.)

23. *Shale-industries at Kimmeridge, Dorset.*—Exposed in the cliffs of Kimmeridge Bay are extensive traces of prehistoric occupation, no less than three sites having produced evidence of habitation from the earliest Iron Age down to Roman times. These settlements were the site of a flourishing shale-industry of which three main phases could be distinguished. In the earliest level, associated with sherds of Iron Age A1 pottery of an early type, were the remains of a working-floor, where the shale had been cut into rough circles by untrimmed flint flakes. Overlying this was a layer containing loom-weights, spindle-whorls, armlets of hand-cut shale and pottery of a more developed A1 type, chiefly hæmatite-coated wares. The later phases of the pre-Roman Iron Age are not present at Kimmeridge. The Wessex B culture is, however, represented by the two vessels here exhibited from Blashenwell, 4 miles distant from Kimmeridge. These were found by the roadside by Dr. Davies with two human vertebrae and are presumably the remains of an inhumation-burial.

In the Roman period the Kimmeridge site was re-occupied, and the existence of a lathe-workshop in this final period is shown by the large number of shale lathe-chucks, shale- and flint-chips, fragments of lathe-turned circles and over a hundred flint chisels, of a type not known elsewhere, which were used in turning the shale on the lathe. (See Henrietta F. Davies, "Kimmeridge Shale-Industries" in *Archæological Journal*, XCIII, 1937, 200.)

24. *Carshalton Camp, near Sutton, Surrey.*—The remains of a destroyed circular camp, crowning an isolated hill on the northern fringe of the North Downs, were discovered and partly destroyed during the building of Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, some 30 years ago. Excavations, under-

taken in 1937 by Mr. A. W. G. Lowther on behalf of the Surrey Archaeological Society, show clearly that the camp belonged to the Iron Age A culture, characteristic polished pottery of evolved A type being found at all levels in the filling of the ditch, which appears to have completely silted up before the Roman period. Fragments of Bronze Age metal-work found in the rapid silt probably represent a scattered founder's hoard. The material found formerly is stored in the George Wood Museum at Thornton Heath; the material found recently by Mr. Lowther is here exhibited. (Mostly unpublished; some account of the earlier work in *Anthrop. Journ.*, XXXV, 387.)

Exhibited *per* Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

25. "*Cæsar's Camp*," *Wimbledon Common, Surrey*.—A trench for a 3-ft. steel main was dug across the site from west to east by the Metropolitan Water Board in July, 1937, and was supervised archaeologically by Mr. F. Cottrill and Mr. A. W. G. Lowther. The single rampart had a revetment-palisade front and back, and was separated from the single ditch by a berm. The productive occupation-level was restricted to a small area inside the eastern defences with an extension up the inner slope of the rampart, showing that the pottery post-dated the construction of the camp. The pottery (here exhibited) includes brown burnished ware of evolved situla-form with finger-tip decoration, similar to that from St. Martha's, Guildford. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits *per* Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

26. *Miscellaneous material from Surrey*.—The material exhibited from Surrey includes a group of objects from an occupation-site of the Bronze Age-Iron Age transitional period, which were found together near Wrecclesham in the Farnham district. The Iron Age A phase is represented by a pot which was washed out from near the summit of St. Catherine's Hill, a mile to the south of Guildford, while to the latest stages of the pre-Roman Iron Age belongs a group of pottery which was found in a pit-dwelling beside the Bourne Spring on the east side of Farnham. The pottery of this group is hand made with burnished linear decoration and, although identical vessels from London (in the Guildhall Museum)

were associated with Romano-British pottery, the latter was absent in the present instance. Associated with the pottery were pot-boilers, bones of a Celtic ox and an iron knife-blade. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits *per* Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

27. *Witham, Essex*.—The earthwork which crowns Chipping Hill, Witham, Essex, consists of two concentric enclosures each surrounded by a bank and ditch except on the south-west, where the steep natural slope rendered the digging of the inner ditch unnecessary. The inner work covers about 9 acres and the outer about 26 acres. Excavations carried out by the Essex Archaeological Society and the Society of Antiquaries, and supervised by Mr. F. Cottrill, showed that both defences could be assigned to the Early Iron Age, to which also belonged an occupation area behind the outer bank on the south-west and a hut-site in a similar position on the south-east. The pottery from these is usually undecorated, except for incisions on the rim and the striations on the jar exhibited, and it appears to be entirely of Iron Age A derivation. Associated with it are tin coins, of the 1st century B.C.

Material belonging to the period of the *burb* made here in A.D. 913 by Edward the Elder was found in a restricted area on the south-west, above the Iron Age level. It includes a St. Edmund penny of c. A.D. 900, a bronze cruciform ornament, a plain glass cup, and the upper part of a spouted vessel with three handles, this last being found in a hearth. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits *per* Mr. F. Cottrill.

28. *Castle Dore, Golant, Cornwall*.—Castle Dore is a small circular earthwork lying beside the ancient transpenninsular ridgeway about 3 miles north of Fowey. The defences consist of two rings adjacent except on the east where they diverge to enclose an outer court covering the gate. The site was excavated by Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford for the Cornwall Excavation Committee during 1936 and 1937.

The earliest settlement was enclosed with two banks of piled shale with turf kerbs, and ditches 15 feet deep. The ends of the inner rampart were incurved to cover the entrance which ran between massive timber revetments. A series of

circular huts occupied the outer part of the inner court. A perfect example with an inner ring of six uprights (Cf. Maiden Castle in *Antiquaries Journal*, XVI, 282) was found within the outer gate. In the centre were a cooking-hole originally lined with skin, and a hearth for heating pot-boilers. The paved outer area was probably used for sleeping. The pottery exhibited from this hut is typical of the first settlement, and may be compared with the earlier wares from the Lake Village at Meare and Glastonbury and with pottery from other Cornish sites (e.g. Treveneague). Similar wares (also exhibited) came from the quick silt of the inner ditch.

Later, after 100 B.C., the inner bank was heightened and revetted externally with a dry stone wall 8 feet high leaving the inner slope retained by a low kerb. The outer bank was unaltered and the type of house remained unchanged. The pottery may be compared with that from Chun and other local sites. It develops out of the earlier series but coarser linear designs replace the earlier curves and certain motives such as the flat circular depression and the row of dots between parallel lines tend to disappear. The associated glass bracelets belong to types in use in Brittany c. 25 B.C. These and comparison with other Cornish sites suggest that this stage lasted from after 100 B.C. to A.D. 100.

During the Roman period the site was deserted. No material closely comparable to the pottery from Chysauster and Porthmeor has been discovered. Later the interior was reoccupied. On the south side lay a large aisled hall with smaller buildings opposite. Traces of stone guard-houses were discovered above the turf line sealing the debris fallen from the pre-Roman ramparts. Fragments of pottery and beads suggest a date in the 5th or following centuries and the plan can be best explained as a palace, probably that of King Mark whose name appears on a contemporary grave-stone found nearby. (See Interim Report, published by the Cornwall Excavations Committee, 1937; and unpublished.)

Exhibits per Mr. C. A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A.

29. *Milber Down Camp, Devon*.—This camp lies on sloping ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Newton Abbot, S. Devon, and has three banks and ditches, separated by wide berms, enclosing

an area of about 3 acres. Excavations carried out by the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society in 1937 and supervised by Mr. F. Cottrill showed the banks to be of simple construction without revetments. Pottery found lying on the bottom of the second ditch includes the two largest sherds exhibited, and represents bowls and jars of the Glastonbury type, decorated with chevrons and cross-hatched triangles and cordons. Curvilinear motives also occur here and elsewhere in the camp, but are less common, and the culture is clearly allied to that of the second period at Castle Dore, Cornwall. The decorated spindle-whorl may be compared with one found in Kent's Cavern. The group of bronzes, probably Gallo-Roman work of the 1st century A.D., was found at a high level in the filling of the second ditch. The excavations will be resumed this year.

Exhibits *per* Mr. F. Cottrill.

30. *The Meare Lake Village, Somerset.*—The area to the W.N.W. of Glastonbury, which is still known as "Meare Pool," has gradually been drained during the centuries, but as late as Queen Elizabeth's reign the normal extent of water was about 5 miles in circumference. It constitutes a basin-like depression between the Polden and Wedmore Hills, the floor of which is composed of beds of lower lias overlaid with peat, marine sands, clays and gravel, and in prehistoric times it formed an estuary open to the Severn Sea, the banks of which carried a thick vegetation of willow and alder. The Glastonbury Lake Village is situated on the E.S.E. margin of "the Pool," the Meare Village some 3 miles away on the southwest border. The former comprised a compact settlement of some three or four acres in extent, surrounded by a palisade and approached by a landing-stage on the east side. Meare, in process of excavation by Dr. A. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, on the other hand was long and narrow. It was divided by a wide channel of water into two parts, each containing some five dozen dwellings, and there was no sign of any connecting causeway. Communication was by dug-out canoe, and a quantity of wheat recovered from the channel presumably represents the capsized of one of these. The individual huts were circular, averaging 25 feet in diameter,

and were built in the traditional manner of crannogs upon a foundation of timber and brushwood. They had wattle-and-daub walls, clay floors and hearths, and sloping thatched roofs supported on a central timber upright.

The civilization of the Meare Lake Village does not materially differ from that already revealed at Glastonbury. The predominance, however, of the saddle- over the rotary-quern, the greater proportion of derivative A pottery and the presence of two La Tène I brooches seem to suggest a somewhat earlier date for the establishment of the settlement. Slight Roman deposits in the eastern village mark the end of the occupation. (Unpublished.)

The objects here exhibited are typical of the material from the eastern village and are lent by the Somerset Archaeological Society *per* Mr. H. St. George Gray, F.S.A.

31. *Sudbrook Camp, Monmouthshire*.—The camp is the easternmost of a series of multiple-ramparted cliff-camps scattered along the South Wales seaboard overlooking the Bristol Channel towards Devon and Somerset. The site is notable by reason of the unusually massive construction of its defences, comprising triple banks and ditches, and its dominating position on the main lines of entry to South Wales from England. The present area is about 5 acres, though originally the camp was larger, part of the site (including the entrance or entrances) having been eroded by the sea. Limited excavations, carried out by the National Museum of Wales in 1934-6, showed the camp defences to be generally of simple earthen construction, except in the case of the innermost rampart, which was elaborated with two internal revetments of rough stonework, one hidden and one exposed, a technique recalling that used in the main rampart of the latest (Iron Age B) camp at Maiden Castle, Dorset. The sites of two timber or wattle huts found inside the enclosure yielded much pottery of Iron Age B and Roman types, besides bronze fibulæ, iron work and three early Roman coins. It would appear that Sudbrook Camp was founded by Iron Age B invaders in the late 1st century B.C. and occupied until some time after the Roman conquest of South Wales. Its final abandonment followed the founding of the neighbouring Roman town of *Venta Silurum*.

(Cærwent). In mediæval times there was some reoccupation of the long-derelict earthwork, represented by a stone hut found inside the enclosure and a small church of the 12th century established in the outer defences to the south-east. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1936-7.)

Exhibits from the National Museum of Wales.

32. *Pen Dinas, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire*.—Pen Dinas, the largest and strongest of a group of more than twenty hill-forts in North Cardiganshire is situated on a coastal hill isolated between the flood-plains of the Ystwyth and Rheidol rivers. Excavations, undertaken in 1933-7 by Professor C. Daryl Forde, have established the participation of its occupants in the Iron Age B culture of south-western Britain. There were three phases of construction. From the North Fort, an oval timber-revetted rampart with an outer ditch built on the northern plateau-top of the hill, no dateable relics have been obtained. The South Fort is a separate and more strongly defended site on a rocky eminence at the south end of the hill. Sherds of Iron Age B ware and a yellow-spiral glass bead of Meare type indicate the period of occupation of this fort. A number of rock-hewn hut-floors have yielded spindle-whorls and metal-slag but no pottery. At a later date the north and south forts were linked by fortifying the isthmus of flat land between them. The southern defences of the north fort were dismantled before this and the connecting banks were run over fillings packed and revetted in the ditches of the separate forts. A barrel-shaped pot of B type dropped in the upper filling of one of these ditches while this work was in progress indicates that this reconstruction was undertaken by the Iron Age B occupants. No Roman or mediæval objects have been found other than a small sherd of doubtful Romano-British ware near the surface outside a hut-floor in the south fort. (See *Antiquaries Journal*, XIV, 57 ff.; XV, 63 ff.; XVIII, 77 ff.; *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, VII, 1933, 77 ff.; 1934, 324 ff.; VIII, 1937, 378 ff.)

Exhibits per Professor C. Daryl Forde.

33. *Bredon Hill Camp, Overbury, Gloucestershire*.—The Iron Age Camp on Bredon Hill, an isolated outlier of the Cotswolds above Tewkesbury, was excavated in 1935-7 by

Mrs. Thalassa Hencken and Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins on behalf of Mr. R. Holland-Martin, and proved to contain two main structural periods. On two sides the ground falls steeply to the vale of the Severn and here no defences were required. The remaining two sides were at first defended by a single line of fortifications, the rampart of which was constructed on the glacis-principle, a method of building foreign to the neighbourhood, and in the centre there was a single entrance of simple overlapping type. Later the camp was enlarged by the addition of a second, external line of defences. This was built in the more customary oolitic drystone technique, with a wide berm and revetted front, and two grotesquely exaggerated inturned entrances, over 250 feet in length, gave access at either end of the outer rampart into the intervallum. At the same time the inner entrance was drastically remodelled upon the same plan as the outer entrances. Long drystone revetments with recurring ends flanked a narrow approach, spanned by a timber bridge and ending in a strong timber gateway.

The material discovered was of a strongly individual character. The pottery suggests a persistent Iron Age A substratum, but sherds with dragged "duck"-ornament were associated with the earliest levels and indicate an intrusive Cornish B element. Similar material has now been found on several sites in the middle Severn basin, including the neighbouring camp on Oxenton Hill from which several fragments are shown. This ornament rapidly degenerated into crude punching and in the second phase a linear incised decoration was more common. There do not seem to have been any substantial fresh intrusive influences. The settlement was somewhat isolated, and at a date very shortly before the Roman conquest the camp was sacked, perhaps by neighbouring tribes under Belgic or Roman pressure; the bodies of the defenders were mutilated and thrown out and their heads placed on the gate which was then fired; and the camp was finally deserted. The metal objects discovered show considerable trade with the south-west in the later period, but bronze was certainly also worked at Bredon itself. (See *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 1937; and unpublished.)

Exhibits from Mr. R. Holland-Martin, C.B., F.S.A.

34. *Castle Ditch, Eddisbury, Cheshire*.—The Iron Age camp at Eddisbury, now in process of excavation by Mr. W. J. Varley, originally covered only the southern end of Eddisbury Hill, an area of about 10 acres. The defences of this camp, which seems to have been established by an immigrant iron-using people who reached Cheshire by way of the Welsh Marches, consisted of a stone-revetted inner rampart, ditch and counterscarp-bank. Of the two entrances, that to the south-east was rock-cut and of inturned form, and included both a gate and a bridge, the posts of which were shod with iron ferrules. Subsequently, probably during the period of the Roman advance, the original fort was extended to include the northern end of the hill, an additional 5 acres, and the defences were of a more elaborate character. The northern entrance, of which a scale-model is exhibited, belongs to this extension, in connection with which a series of occupation-floors occur at regular intervals along the inner side of the inner rampart. The occupation-material from these floors includes pottery, in which Bronze Age influences are still strong. The entire defences were slighted by the Romans, but the site was sporadically reoccupied in later times. Before the close of the Roman period part of the site was inhabited by people living in wattle-and-daub huts, and in the 7th or 8th century a Saxon built himself a hut in the silted-up ditch. There is some evidence of later Saxon and mediæval occupation on a part of the site which is to be excavated in 1938. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits per Mr. W. J. Varley, F.S.A.

35. *Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery : vitrified material from the excavations of 1937*.—The native rock, Wenlock Shale, is unsuitable for dry-stone building. Masses of stone fragments with soil were therefore heaped up to form a rampart and held in place by timbers, vertical, horizontal and transverse. The whole construction was then slowly burnt at a high temperature. The resultant mass resembles clinker and pieces of it are here exhibited. The timbers were burnt out and have left impressions; normally these were whole branches, but some cut timber was used.

These methods were adopted in the second defences, i.e.

in the third of five pre-Roman Iron Age periods, as determined in the recent excavations by Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil. After the destruction of these defences some of the material was re-used in a later rampart. The large piece exhibited, which has two long branch-holes, was found re-used like an ordinary stone in a later rampart revetment wall.

Exhibit by permission of the Earl of Powis *per* Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, F.S.A.

For comparison with this new Welsh material two other exhibits of vitrified material are here included. The first is a specimen from the Early Iron Age hill-fort of Dunagoil, Bute, submitted by Miss Dorothy Marshall. (See *Trans. Buteshire Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 1923, 56 ff.) The second is a specimen produced experimentally by Mr. Wallace Thorneycroft in the following fashion. At Plean Colliery, Stirlingshire, a model "Gallic wall," 12 feet long by 6 feet wide by 6 feet high, was built. The "faces" were of bricks loosely laid and were tied together by pit-props set transversely. The transverse beams supported layers of pit-props and scrap timber laid parallel to the faces, the interspaces being filled with basalt rubble. The wall was ignited by timbers heaped against the faces. When the tie-beams were consumed, the faces collapsed but the lower layers of rubble, sinking down to their natural angle of repose, formed a heap around the basal layers of timber which, converted into charcoal, continued to burn with intense heat so that on cooling the rubble around them was found to be fused together into solid masses, fragments of which are exhibited.

Exhibit from Mr. Wallace Thorneycroft; note by Professor V. Gordon Childe, F.S.A.

36. *Miscellaneous Sussex Sites*.—Of the three Iron Age vessels exhibited from Eastern Sussex, two illustrate the closing phase of that period. That from Little Horsted (*Sussex Notes and Queries*, IV, 151, 153–4; Curwen, *Sussex*, Pl. XXVIII.2) both in form and decoration betrays strong south-eastern B influence (cf. the pottery in this exhibition from Crayford, Kent); while the urn from Asham (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, LXXI, 254–7) is developed from the omphalos-bowls of the same culture. The third pot, the precise origin

of which is unknown, is of less determinate character. The remarkable perforated vessel was found in the site of a hut, one of four depressions in the middle of a Celtic field-system which covers a spur of downland at the head of Kingley Vale, near Chichester. It has no British parallels, but continental examples are cited from Denmark (Bronze Age) and from Germany (1st century B.C.). The associated pottery resembled Deverel-Rimbury in texture but was not sufficiently determinate for certainty, and an Iron Age date seems on balance to be probable (*Sussex Arch. Coll.*, LXXV, 212; Curwen, *Sussex*, 200).

Exhibits from the Sussex Archaeological Society *per* Dr. E. C. Curwen.

37. *The Wheathampstead oppidum, Hertfordshire.*—As a by-product of the Verulamium excavations, the large area (perhaps 90 acres) bounded on the west by the "Devil's Dyke" and on the east by "The Slad," overlooking a ford across the Lea near Wheathampstead, was trenched and a large series of potsherds recovered from it. The visible earthworks, of great size, are in part extensively deepened valleys; their line may have been completed by forest, but further excavation is required to determine this point. Amongst the pottery, all of which is Belgic, types current in and after the latter part of the principate of Augustus are entirely absent, and the series may therefore be ascribed to the middle or second half of the 1st century B.C. This early Belgic date, combined with the impressive character of the fortifications, gives the site a special distinction, and amply justifies the recent action of the owner, Lord Brocket, in dedicating it in perpetuity as an open space. (See Soc. of Antiquaries *Verulamium Report*, 1936, 19, 149.)

38. *Belgic Verulamium, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.*—The known remains of Belgic Verulamium are associated with a system of palisades and dykes, nearly a mile in length, on the edge of the plateau to the south-west of Roman Verulamium. Here, as at Wheathampstead, it is likely that uncut woodland completed the outline, the whole conforming with Caesar's description of the Belgic *oppida* which he encountered. Evidence of dense occupation was found behind the

north-western part of the dyke, and the pottery here exhibited is a fraction of a single large group datable to c. 10-40 A.D. (See Soc. of Antiquaries *Verulamium Report*, 1936, 10, 153.)

39. *Gatesbury, Braughing, Herts.*—An occupation-site of the Roman-influenced Belgic culture has been discovered in recent years by Mr. G. B. Henderson. This is situated in the fields sloping down towards the river Rib on the west side of Gatesbury Wood in Braughing parish, and like the comparable settlement at Welwyn it owes its importance to its position on the trunk-road connecting Verulamium and Camulodunum. Trial diggings have brought to light both native and imported pottery, the latter including an Arretine crater, an Arretine plate stamped AT. (Ateius), a Gallo-Belgic cup by IVLIOS, and coins of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin, and the site would clearly repay fuller excavation.

Exhibits from G. B. Henderson, Esq., *per* the Colchester Museum.

40. *Belgic Colchester.*—The work of the Colchester Excavation Committee, begun in 1930 by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes and Mr. M. R. Hull, has continued throughout the period covered by the exhibition. Its main purpose has been the exploration of the inner inhabited area of the British capital, Camulodunum, the site of which at Sheepen Farm, north-west of the Roman and modern town, is marked down for development as building land. Excavation has now covered nearly all four sides of this area, which was defended along its western front by a formidable earthwork approximately half a mile in length, and the stratification in and over the buried ditch of this has formed the basis of a system of chronology now applicable to the whole site. The Committee has also surveyed and made trial excavations on the many miles of outlying dykes which protected Camulodunum on the west, and when opportunity offers exploration here could be continued. During the lifetime of the Belgic capital, c. A.D. 10 to 43 native material culture had already been much modified by commercial contact with the Roman Empire, and imported fabrics are abundant.

Exhibits from the British Museum.

41. *Belgic Chichester: an enamelled bronze boss from Little London.*—The exact date at which occupation began on the

site of Chichester has been much discussed recently (Curwen, *Arch. of Sussex*, 254, 286; *Sussex Arch. Colls.*, LXXVI (1935), 142; *V.C.H. Sussex*, III), and it is still uncertain whether or no the local King Cogidubnus was already established here at the time of the Roman Conquest. Very early Claudian material, hinting at but not proving a pre-Claudian occupation, has been found on several sites. Of these perhaps the most prolific has been that at Little London explored by Mr. Sadler, representative specimens of whose discoveries are here displayed. With a fine series of Claudian (as well as later 1st-century) material are some few objects suggesting a pre-Roman date, of which the most interesting is this enamelled boss, virtually identical with the well-known series from the pre-Roman tumulus-burial at Lexden, Colchester (*Archæologia*, LXXVI, Plate IX). The boss has undergone chemical treatment in the Research Laboratory of the British Museum, where Dr. H. J. Plenderleith has restored some amount of the enamel to its original red from the green colour to which the chemical action of the soil had turned it. (See *Antiquaries Journal*, forthcoming.)

Exhibits from Mr. F. Sadler, Jun.

42. *Crayford, Kent*.—The remains of an open Iron Age village were discovered here during building developments in 1936. Traces of pits and drainage-ditches yielded a large quantity of pottery, all of which seems to be roughly contemporary and to date from the last century before the Roman conquest. The bulk of the coarse pottery belongs to a degenerate Iron Age A tradition. The finer wares, however, include a certain amount of Belgic and beside it some vessels, one with curvilinear decoration, which belong to the south-eastern B culture. This south-eastern B pottery is found in eastern Sussex and in the coastlands of the Thames Estuary. In the latter case it is usually associated, as here, with developed Belgic material and in both areas it is probably intrusive. Its continental affinities, if any, have however still to be identified. (See J. B. Ward Perkins, "An Iron Age Site at Crayford, Kent," forthcoming in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.)

Exhibits from Dartford Public Museum per Mr. S. Priest.

42A. *Welwyn, Hertfordshire*.—See below, under No. 52.

43. *Iron Age Earthworks near Stroud, Gloucestershire*.—The conspicuous spur which overlooks Stroud on the south is flanked on either side by deep river-valleys. Only on the south-east, where it joins the main Cotswold plateau, does it lack natural defences, and here it is guarded by the mile-long Minchinhampton earthwork recently excavated by Mrs. E. Clifford. The defensive character is suggested by the well-built dry-stone walling which it incorporates, and a date in the Early Iron Age is attested by the presence of Belgic and Roman pottery in the upper filling of the ditch. The promontory thus defended contains two other earthworks, at Rodborough and at Amberley, and a third lies outside in the grounds of the Old Rectory at Minchinhampton. The rampart at Rodborough contained Belgic pottery; and Early Iron Age pottery was also incorporated in the body of the Amberley rampart, while a fragment of Samian form 18, found 10 inches from the top of the infilling of the ditch at Amberley, proves it to have gone out of use by about the end of the 1st century A.D. (Unpublished.)

Pottery exhibited per Mrs. E. Clifford.

44. *Miscellaneous Iron Age material from Essex and Suffolk*.—Two cylindrical loomweights, one from a gravel-pit at Wivenhoe, the other found during the construction of the Colchester By-Pass near Sheepen Farm, illustrate the overlap of the Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. Finds of the earlier phases of the Iron Age itself, though never numerous in Essex, are unusually consistent, and fragments of characteristic vessels with thumbed decoration are shown from Manor Farm, Woodham Walter, from Sheepen Farm, Colchester, and from Great Bromley. Of the succeeding Belgic period, exclusive of the finds from Colchester itself, several recent discoveries are shown, notably a burial-group from Lexden, in which a pedestal-urn of developed form is associated with a globular omphalos-bowl of intrusive south-eastern B type. A small cordoned bowl was found at South Benfleet, Essex, two others at Ugly, Essex; and two triangular loomweights, which might equally belong to the preceding period, come from a pit at Stanway about 100 yards

west of Gryme's Dyke. Few finds of Iron Age date are recorded from Suffolk. One of unusual interest is illustrated by plans and photographs. These show the remains of a collapsed cairn of septaria, which was revealed and partially destroyed by erosion at the north bank of the Stour estuary. Within it were the remains of two pots, the smaller of which is of normal degenerate Iron Age A type. The larger, which was apparently inverted over the other, is of a plain bucket-shape and has in the side a large square aperture, an arrangement which recalls the hut-urns of an earlier continental tradition, e.g. in Italy, and is, it seems, the first example found in this country. Associated with these pots were a triangular loomweight, hand-made clay "bricks" and a goat's skull. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits from the Colchester and Essex Museum and from the Corporation Museum, Ipswich.

F. ROMANO-BRITISH

45. *Roman inscription from Brough-on-Humber, Yorkshire.*—
The inscription reads :—

OB.HONOR(em
DOMVS.DIVI(nae
IMP.CAESTAELH(adri
ANI.ANTONINI A(ug
P.P.COS.(...
ET NVMINIB. A(ug
M. VLP. IANVARIV(s
AEDILIS.VICI.PETV(ar
PROSCAEN(...
DE SVO(...

"In honour of the Divine House of the emperor Antoninus, father of his country and for the — time consul, and to the imperial divinity, Marcus Ulpius Januarius, ædile of the township of Petuaria, dedicates the stage . . . at his own expense."

The inscription, which was found by Mr. Philip Corder and will be described by Mr. Eric Birley, records the presentation by one Marcus Ulpius Januarius, whose father had received citizenship from Trajan, of a stage to the township

of Brough (Petuaria) on the occasion of his magistracy. The obligation to make such benefactions was a customary feature of municipal office in the Roman empire. The office of *ædile* implies a quasi-municipal status unusual in a *vicus*. The use of such terms was, however, elastic in the western provinces, and in this case it is easily explicable by reason of the importance of Petuaria as the *caput gentis*, the cantonal capital of the tribe of the Parisii. The inscription in its present condition cannot be dated more precisely than to the principate of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138–161). (Unpublished.)

Exhibit from the Municipal Museums, Hull.

46. *Roman Colchester*.—The excavations upon the site of the Belgic city at Sheepen Farm (see above) have also yielded copious evidence of the history of the early Roman settlement which succeeded it. A few years after the death of Cunobelin Camulodunum became the main objective of the Roman conquest under Claudius, and after its fall its defences were largely destroyed. For a few years, while Roman troops were in garrison on undiscovered sites nearby, the subjected population continued to inhabit the site, to which Roman coinage and goods were now introduced on a large scale. Subsequently (c. A.D. 49–61), for the building of the Roman *colonia* on the adjoining hill (now modern Colchester), the site was intensively reoccupied as a works-depot, until in A.D. 61 both it and the *colonia* were sacked and burnt by the rebel Queen Boudicca. Boudicca appears hastily to have re-erected new defences on the approximate line of those of Cunobelin, but on her defeat these were at once destroyed. For a few years the site was reoccupied, but soon afterwards (c. A.D. 65) it was generally abandoned.

The deserted site was variously used in later Roman times. Part was under plough, part was used as a cemetery. On the north-west there was a Romano-British temple-enclosure, on the south a group of pottery-kilns. From the cemetery is exhibited a grave-group discovered in 1933. The elaborate furniture, with the exception of one jug, was contained in the body of a large amphora and included a fine bowl of colour-coated ware, with designs in relief, which in style and workmanship may be compared to the famous Colchester Vase.

Near by were discovered eight pottery kilns, and more no doubt await discovery. "Screw-necked" jugs and mortaria were the main items of a varied output, which included colour-coated ware, mainly rough-cast and fluted but with some barbotine, mica-dusted flagons imitating bronze prototypes, and sundry smaller articles. The outstanding discovery, however, was that of a kiln for the manufacture of Samian ware, both plain and decorated. Over 400 fragments of moulds for decorated bowls of forms 30 and 37 were found and these indicate the work of more than one potter. The associated coinage and greyware pottery were both Antonine; the names of the Samian potters are mostly classed by Oswald as Antonine; and stylistically the decoration of the bowls, though crude, is not late. These factors all indicate a date for the kilns well before the close of the 2nd century, and this is confirmed by the subsequent use of the site as a cemetery, among the grave-goods of which was a Samian vessel manufactured probably not much later than c. A.D. 190. The kilns may be dated c. A.D. 170-190, or perhaps slightly earlier.

From a site a short distance outside the walls of the Roman town to the south are exhibited an unusual series of objects. These were found in 1935 within a narrow timber-lined pit, 10 feet deep and sealed with a large slab of Purbeck marble, which lay within an apsidal building. In the filling of this pit were an assortment of objects: fragments of pottery, a human cranium and thigh-bone, an iron dagger, a silver bracelet and ring, and 190 coins ranging from Nerva to Arcadius. The coins were all of bronze except for a silver siliqua of Julian, and a silver medallion of Constantine II of which only one other specimen is known. The presence of such varied objects, so many of them coins, within an enclosed pit suggests that it formed some sort of holy well. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits from the Colchester and Essex Museum and the British Museum.

47. *Viroconium (Wroxeter), Shropshire*.—Excavations were carried out in 1936 and 1937 by Miss Kathleen Kenyon on the Baths site opposite the forum at Viroconium, in order to

get evidence as to plan and date, not made clear in the excavations of 1859. The plan exhibited shows the succession of periods identified. The original plan consisted of two separated buildings, built in the second quarter of the 2nd century. Somewhat later, the southern building was converted into Baths, and the northern hall was enlarged and connected by a cross wall to this one. Other alterations were made down to the late 3rd century. (See Kenyon, *Excavations at Wroxeter in 1936*.)

Exhibits per Miss Kathleen Kenyon, F.S.A.

48. *Leicester : Jewry Wall site*.—Excavations were carried out on this site in 1936 and 1937 by Miss Kathleen Kenyon, and it is hoped to complete them in 1938. It was found that the Jewry Wall, which stands 25 feet above the modern surface level, was the west wall of the Roman Basilica. The two archways through it were the entrances from this building to the Forum. The area being excavated practically coincides with this last. The forum dated to A.D. 120-130, and its plan shows variations from the normal one, particularly in the fact that on either side of the entrance from the Basilica are two rooms between the latter and the open market square. In the 4th century the whole of the market square was converted into a large public baths, while the enclosing walls of the forum apparently remained standing. The bath building is of very solid construction and planned on a grandiose scale, indications that the city was still prosperous at that late period. It cannot have been until later that the municipal organisation decayed to the extent of allowing the streets to be worn in the manner shown by the ruts to the north of the forum.

The earliest occupation beneath the forum was that of Belgic tribes of the period immediately before and at the beginning of the Roman conquest. This occupation was succeeded by a number of levels associated mainly with timber structures, in which the progressive Romanisation of the inhabitants could be traced. The latest buildings were finally swept away to make room for the forum.

The excavations were originally undertaken preparatory to the building of municipal baths on the site, but when it

was found that extensive remains of the forum survived, the corporation decided that the site should be preserved and laid out permanently at their expense. (See *Trans. Lit. and Philosoph. Soc. Leicester*, 1937.)

Exhibits per Miss Kathleen Kenyon, F.S.A.

49. *The Town Wall of Roman London*.—The Roman town-wall of London was built not earlier than c. A.D. 120. Evidence for this is here given by two groups of potsherds, which antedate the structure.

The first group was found within 3 feet of the back of the wall, in an excavation made in the roadway south of No. 19 Tower Hill, by the Tower Hill Improvement Committee and supervised by Mr. F. Cottrill. The sherds were lying in the original topsoil, here sealed by mortar-spill left by the wall-builders. Above this was preserved part of the earth ramp piled against the back of the wall immediately after its construction. The fragment of decorated Central Gaulish Samian, of c. A.D. 120, is noteworthy, and the coarse ware includes a 2nd-century jug-neck.

The second group, also of the early 2nd century, comes from the soil of the ramp in Trinity Place, 50 yards to the north. The internal face of the wall was exposed when the London Passenger Transport Board built a new sub-station here, and against the external face was a fragment of one of the late Roman bastions. Into this had been built part of the tomb of Julius Classicianus, appointed procurator of Britain in A.D. 61 (see *Ant. Journ. XVI*, 1).

Exhibits per Mr. F. Cottrill.

50. *Verulamium, St. Albans, Hertfordshire*.—From the Roman city excavated since 1930 three groups are here exhibited:—

(1) From a well of c. A.D. 160 (Soc. of Antiquaries *Verulamium Report*, 1936, p. 182).

(2) Groups of pottery and a pottery funnel from the “triangular” temple (*ibid.*, p. 190), early 2nd century A.D.

(3) A series of pots, etc., from the cemetery immediately south of the Roman city excavated in the grounds of Halsmeade, King Harry Lane, by Mr. C. F. Rees, in 1935–7.

Exhibits from the St. Albans Corporation.

51. *Roman Chichester, Sussex*.—See Belgic Chichester, above. The objects exhibited come from Little London and illustrate the range of objects, both pottery and metalwork, representative of the earliest period of the Roman settlement, which have been found on that site.

Exhibits from Mr. P. Sadler, Jun.

52. *Welwyn, Herts*.—Welwyn, situated on the ford where the road from St. Albans to Colchester crosses the river Mimram, was the site of a considerable settlement in both Belgic and Roman times. The site of the Roman villa in Lockleys Park, just outside the Roman settlement, was excavated by Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins in 1937 and proved likewise to have been occupied almost continuously from about the beginning of the 1st century A.D. until late in the 4th century. A small circular hut, which represented the earliest occupation of the site, had already been rebuilt at the time of the Roman conquest. But it was not until some twenty years after that event that the house was again rebuilt, this time of masonry upon a simple rectangular plan with a timber corridor, and in the meantime the conditions of life of the Belgic farmer had altered surprisingly little from those of the pre-conquest period. A few imported objects appeared, but the mass of the pottery belongs to a purely native tradition. Subsequently, round about A.D. 150, the villa was enlarged by the addition of two projecting wings, one of which carried a second storey, probably an unusual feature in this country. Late in the 3rd century the building was destroyed by fire, and after a short period of abandonment a new building was erected among the ruins. The site seems to have been finally abandoned c. A.D. 370–380. (See J. B. Ward Perkins, "The Roman Villa at Lockleys, Welwyn" forthcoming in *Antiquaries Journal*; also *Transactions of the St. Albans and Herts. Archaeological Society*, forthcoming.)

Exhibits from the Welwyn Garden City Regional Survey Committee per Mr. W. R. Hughes.

53. *Roman Villa at Angmering, Sussex*.—The site of a Roman villa at Angmering, Sussex, which had first been discovered in 1819, was partially excavated in 1937 by Miss Leslie Scott and Mr. R. C. Sherriff. A building was found

which proved to be a bath-house lying outside the ditch which bounded the main villa. It contained dressing-rooms, frigidarium, latrine, tepidarium, caldarium, sudatorium, and rooms which were probably used for storage. Built c. A.D. 70 it lasted in use till the decade following the middle of the 2nd century, at which time it was apparently dismantled and levelled. Although the main floors had been ploughed off, enough fragments were found in the debris of the building to give some idea of their decoration. There had evidently been mosaics of white and grey tesserae as well as pavements of *opus sectile*. These latter floors had been made up of pieces of different coloured stones cut into various shapes. Some of these, geometric forms and components of naturalistic designs, are on show in the exhibition. The bath-house is distinguished among other buildings of a similar date so far excavated in Britain, by being apparently built of chalk and flint instead of timber, by possessing floors of *opus signinum* and by its rather elaborate internal arrangements. (See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, 1938, forthcoming.)

Exhibits *per* Miss Leslie Scott.

54. *Roman Villa at Hucclecote, Gloucestershire*.—This villa, which lies 3 miles east of Gloucester, was excavated first in 1910, and more recently by Mrs. E. Clifford. The latter excavations revealed traces both of a Deveril-Rimbury settlement and of Early Iron Age occupation underlying the Roman house. The latter two periods of occupation may have been successive, but continuity could not be demonstrated. About A.D. 150 the central block of the existing villa was built, probably replacing an earlier timber house. Subsequently a northern wing was added, and still later a southern wing. Internally it was altered several times; for in some rooms there were three successive floors, beneath the latest of which was found 4th-century pottery. A coin of Theodosius sealed beneath the floor of one room indicates structural repairs at a date far later than is usual in the British villas. The coin series as a whole, which includes worn specimens of Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius, shows that the site was in fact occupied well into the 5th century. The final period however is marked by the abandonment of the

furnaces and by the making of hearths on the floors, and the casual nature of this occupation seems to show that by then the villa had ceased to function as an economic unit. (See *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* LV, 1933, p. 323.)

Exhibits *per* Mrs. E. Clifford.

55. *Roman Villa at Engleton, Staffordshire.*—The remains of a Roman house near Skelton Bridge, about a quarter of a mile south of Watling Street, were excavated in 1937 by the Wolverhampton Archaeological Society under the supervision of Miss D. Ashcroft. Nothing was found to confirm their identification with Pennocrucium, a station mentioned in the Antonine Itineraries which should be in this neighbourhood. They seem rather to have been the remains of an isolated villa, which was built in the latter part of the 2nd century A.D. and enlarged in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Exhibits *per* Miss K. Kenyon, F.S.A.

56. *Roman Villa at Whitton, near Ipswich, Suffolk.*—Amongst a considerable collection of objects recovered during the excavation of the site of the Whitton villa and added to the Ipswich Museum the most noteworthy is probably the small plaque of black jet-like substance, carved in relief with a demi-figure wearing a tall Phrygian cap similar to those represented in scenes from the life of Mithras. A bronze double cup, one receptacle of which contains a small thimble-like socket, is probably a lamp and one of the most complete of its type yet found.

Exhibits from the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

57. *Roman House at Capel St. Mary, Suffolk.*—The cultivation of gardens attached to a group of new "council" houses at Capel St. Mary and subsequent trial excavations revealed a great abundance of Roman building material, iron objects, fragments of window-glass, etc. The most notable finds are a pair of cast and chiselled bronze lions dug up by one of the cottagers. The lions, which face in opposing directions, were evidently attached by iron dowels to some structure. From the statement of the finder the dowels appear to have been embedded in a mass of plaster or cement.

Exhibits from the Ipswich Corporation Museum.

58. *Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire*.—A Romano-British carved head found recently at Tiddington; a linch pin with bronze crescentic head; and fragments of Roman pottery bearing a mask of Pan moulded in relief and applied, are exhibited.

Exhibits *per* F. C. Wellstood, Esq., F.S.A.

G. POST-ROMAN

59. *Tintagel*.—Tintagel is a rocky headland on the north coast of Cornwall traditionally associated with King Arthur. The ruins of the mediæval castle dating from the 12th and following centuries have long been known. In 1933 and later excavations have been carried out by the Ancient Monuments Branch of H.M. Office of Works in order to investigate the earlier history.

At several points groups of dry built rectangular chambers have been discovered. In one place on the summit of the island (Site A) it was shown that after four successive building periods the site was deserted. The fallen debris then vegetated and was covered by a thick turf line through which the foundations of a Norman chapel were cut in the middle of the 12th century. Sites B and C showed three successive building periods followed by desertion. Mediæval pottery from the castle only occurred in the highest strata above the fallen debris and in levels over the turf line sealing the middens associated with the earlier buildings. The pottery from the earliest stratum on Site A is Roman in type. The building is probably a farm and the evidence would suggest a date between 350 and 450. Other Roman pottery occurred at various points but not in stratified deposits.

The three later periods on Site A and all the remains of Sites B and C represent successive stages of a single occupation. The plan supported by very slight historical evidence suggests that all these formed part of a Celtic monastery. The pottery varies little in the three different stages. The great part is native carrying on the traditions of the Romanized wares of Cornish sites like Porthmeor. There is also a fine red imported pottery of a type known on sub-Roman sites in South Gaul

and Catalonia, together with native imitations of the same. The pottery exhibited includes typical fragments from the two occupations of Site A, each series illustrated by better preserved pieces from other areas. The latter are not all stratified but only types well attested in the sealed levels are included.

Historically it would appear that the monastery is likely to have been founded about A.D. 500 and that it survived till the Saxon conquest in the early 9th century. The finds fully accord with these dates. (See *Antiquaries Journal*, XV, 401; and unpublished.)

Exhibits per Mr. C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A.

60. *Saxon Cemetery at Horton Kirby, Kent.*—At Horton Kirby, on the brow of the chalk uplands overlooking the Darent and the London plain, have been found two cemeteries, out-posts of the Saxon settlement in the Estuary. The first was discovered in 1866–7, and brief accounts of it have been published. (*Archæological Journal*, XXIV, 281 and XXV, 94; *V.C.H. Kent*, I, 377.) The second, distant about a mile from the first, was discovered in 1937 during building on the Risely Housing Estate, and the excavations were superintended by the Dartford Antiquarian Society on behalf of the Dartford Borough Council. The new cemetery is remarkable for its richness, for the finds include four gold bracteates and a pendant of polychrome glass in a jewelled setting; there were also amethyst beads. So little is known of the earlier discoveries that comparison between the two cemeteries is not of great value; but there is certainly a suggestion that the Risely settlement represents a folk wealthier than their neighbours to the north and definitely more "Jutish" in their fashions. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits from the Dartford Rural District Council per Mr. S. Priest, F.G.S., Curator of the Dartford Borough Museum.

61. *Anglian Cemetery at Staxton, near Filey, Yorks.*—Collection of representative objects, mostly of the 6th century A.D. from this recently excavated cemetery. (See T. Sheppard in *The Naturalist*, No. 972, Jan., 1938, and forthcoming issue.)

Exhibits from the Hull Municipal Museums.

62. *Caves of Ballintoy, Co. Antrim, North Ireland.*—Since April 1933 five caves have been explored in the neighbourhood of

Ballintoy. They lie at the foot of the hard chalk cliffs, a little above mean-tide level, and their investigation has produced much evidence of human occupation. The pottery includes a large quantity of hand-made vessels which display late Hallstatt characteristics. In North Ireland, however, this is perfectly consistent with a chronology well into the early centuries A.D., and the date of the deposits cannot yet be determined with certainty. A female figure of baked clay, recalling a Mother Goddess, is the first of its kind to be found in Ireland; and the finds include numerous flint flakes and cores, few of which, however, show secondary working, and quantities of bone tools. Metal objects are rare, but a mass of iron-slag in the Boat Cave attests iron-smelting in the vicinity, and the bronze pin of a penannular brooch was found in Potter's cave. Food debris includes quantities of limpet and other shells, bones of cod-fish, and the remains of the small Celtic ox (*Bos longifrons*), small sheep, pig and horse. Evidence of earlier occupation of the caves was furnished by the presence in the underlying Raised Beach gravels of worn flint flakes and cores resembling those from the famous Raised Beach at Larne and elsewhere. (See *Irish Naturalists Journal*, IV, Nov. 1933; V, Sept. 1934; VI, March 1936; *Antiquaries Journal*, April 1934; *Journ. Royal Antig. Soc. Ireland*, June 1934; *Proc. Manchester Lit. and Phil. Soc.*, June 1934.)

Exhibited per Dr. T. Wilfred Jackson, F.S.A.

63. *House-sites, Gelligaer Common, Glamorgan.*—Two house-sites, similar to those at Margam (*Antiquity*, 1934, 395), a type of which some twenty are now recorded in the highlands of Glamorgan, were excavated in 1936 by Lady Fox on behalf of the Board of Celtic Studies of the University of Wales. Two rectangular platforms levelled in the hillside, known locally as Dinas Noddfa (City of Refuge), overlook the upper valley of the Bargoed Taf at the height of 1,300 feet. The lower and larger site yielded the plan of a house some 60 feet by 20 feet, with opposite doors, each with a porch, in the centre of the long sides, and a third entry set diagonally. In the centre was a strip paved with large flags, and at the back was a cess-pit (?) dug in the natural rock. The roof was

carried on three large posts set on the long axis, implying a ridge-pole construction. There were also two irregular rows of smaller posts at each side. These, it is suggested, may have supported the purlins, the space below being used as a sleeping-place. The eaves were carried right down at the sides to rest on a roughly built dry wall or heap of stones.

The upper house (not illustrated) was similar but less elaborate. In neither house were any remains of a fireplace detected. No dateable objects were found; but a quantity of iron-slag was trodden into the floor of the lower house, and there was a whetstone at the bottom of the adjacent stone bank. The absence of Roman, mediæval or modern sherds is in accord with the suggestion previously advanced (*Antiquity*, 1934, 395, and *B.B.C.S.* VII, 338) for a Dark Age date, but further excavation is being undertaken in 1938. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, December 1937, 247-268.)

Plan, photographs and reconstruction lent by Sir Cyril and Lady Fox.

64. *Jarlshof, Shetland*.—Sumburgh Head, the most southerly point of Shetland, was inhabited over a long period. Stone-built dwellings with chambers opening off a courtyard, all slightly sunk below the ground, were first occupied by users of stone tools, such as quartz scrapers, serrated knives of slate (? sickles), heart-shaped shovels to clear away the drifting sand, and socketed chisels of bone. A "Hallstatt"-like decorated sherd was found in the earliest dwelling. Subsequently there was a bronze-smith who cast "V-type" swords and socketed axes from clay moulds made on a wooden core. Later still, new inhabitants modified the house-shape and introduced underground galleries—"earth-houses"—and pottery with All Cannings Cross and Scarborough analogies, and no longer used the characteristic tools of stone and bone. Iron slag has been found, but bronze was still worked.

All these dwellings are anterior to an Early Iron Age brooch.

In 1934-35 Dr. A. O. Curle, F.S.A., discovered two Norse farmhouses of oblong plan, c. 9th century A.D., and others, possibly rather later, were subsequently discovered. Objects from the latter include slate fragments with graffiti, a bronze

padlock key. Viking pottery and an openwork pendant.
(See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, LXVI, LXVII, LXIX and LXX.)

Exhibited by Sumburgh Estates Ltd., from excavations conducted by H.M. Office of Works under the direction of Mr. J. S. Richardson, Dr. A. O. Curle and Prof. V. G. Childe.

65. *The Witham Burb, Essex*.—See above, under No. 27.

66. *Sudbrook Camp, Monmouthshire*.—See above, under No. 31.

67. *Glastonbury Abbey, Somerset*.—Polychrome jug, of a type imported probably in connection with the South-French wine trade, 13th century. Found at Glastonbury Abbey, and lent by the Trustees.

67a. *Colchester*.—An openwork bronze plaque and fragments of a glass beaker were found during the excavations of the outbuildings of Colchester Castle in 1932. The decoration of the plaque is in the late Jellinge tradition (not earlier than A.D. 1000), and shows signs of relationship with the late 11th century Scandinavian Urnes style.

Two pottery vessels were found on the site of Nos. 31-2, High Street, Colchester, almost opposite the old Moot Hall, where until the beginning of the 19th century stood "Le Stonhous," a large stone-built house, traditionally the home of Endo Dapifer (*fl.* late 11th century). One is a large pitcher with bridge-spout and lateral strap-handles, closely similar to one from Witham (p. 27), also exhibited. The other is a globular cooking-pot of a type found also at Northampton (10th or 11th centuries) and at Norwich (11th century). Three jugs of later mediæval date came from various sites in Colchester.

Also exhibited is a quantity of broken pottery from a mediæval kiln, c. 1200, discovered in 1937 at Sible Hedingham, 2 miles south of Hedingham Castle, with which it may perhaps be connected. The flue of the kiln, which was pear-shaped with clay walls, was destroyed, and the fire-hole was filled with broken sherds and wasters, mostly of cooking-pots and jugs, a few also of platters and shallow basins. (Unpublished.)

Exhibits from the Colchester and Essex Museum.

68. *Thetford Priory, Norfolk.*—Recent excavation by H.M. Office of Works upon the Cluniac Priory of St. Mary, Thetford, have yielded numerous remains of finely carved mediæval stonework, of which a representative selection is here exhibited. Four small figures of elders or apostles, seated with bare feet and holding open books, were found with fragments of eight, possibly nine, others in the Presbytery. All show traces of colour, and on one of the books are remains of painted characters. The figures were found in conjunction with numerous fragments of tabernacle-work on the floor of the Presbytery and under the broken brick vault of a large tomb before the High Altar. Some of the fragments were of the latter part of the 14th century, and the style of the carving of the figures at first suggested a date c. A.D. 1400. A further examination, however, of contiguous fragments of a late 15th-century screen revealed the fact that numerous pieces of tracery corresponded in plan exactly with the groups of seated figures. They must therefore be ascribed rather to the latter part of the 15th-century. The screen, of which they formed part, may have divided the Presbytery from the larger Lady Chapel to the north. Also exhibited are a corbel-head of 14th-century date, and portions of a fine tomb of the early 16th century, c. A.D. 1525. The fragments of the latter, which are of carved clunch, show no traces of mortar, and possibly were never assembled. They may have been carved for the tomb of the second Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Howard, who died in 1524. (Unpublished.)

Exhibited by H.M. Office of Works.

69. *Binham Abbey, Norfolk.*—Headless seated figure holding an open book. 14th century.

Exhibited by H.M. Office of Works.

70. *Tower of London.*—Four vessels of 16th and early 17th century date are exhibited from the filling of the ditch, subsidiary to the main moat, which encircled the old barbican, the so-called Lion Tower. This ditch was filled in during the second half of the 17th century, probably between 1660 and 1680, but the filling had been brought from elsewhere and contained indiscriminately material of all periods.

Exhibits from H.M. Office of Works.

H. GEOCHRONOLOGY

The following exhibits have been arranged by Dr. F. E. Zeuner, of the Geochronology Department of the Institute.

(1) *Tree-ring analysis.* This chronological method is based on the study of the annual growth-rings of trees and has been applied chiefly to the timber structures of prehistoric Indian villages in the United States.

(2) *Mechanical analysis.* The grading and physical composition of soils and brickearths are investigated by means of mechanical analysis. It helps to find fossil weathering horizons, and to determine the relation of ancient cultures to climatic fluctuations.

(3) *Gravel analysis.* The composition of river gravels is investigated by means of this analytical method. Samples are passed through sieves, and the individual grains are studied petrologically, and counted. The method enables one to find alterations in the catchment-area, to connect remains of terraces, and to study the climatic conditions under which the gravels were formed. It is chiefly applied to Pleistocene terraces and is important for the chronology of the Palæolithic industries.

(4) *Palæolithic pebble industries from Italy.* In the coastal plains of the Lower Versilia (Tuscany) and the Pontine Marshes (near Rome) Mousterian and Aurignacian men used small pebbles as a raw material for their implements. The material does not lend itself much for manufacturing first-class implements but a sufficient number of typical Mousterian and Aurignacian specimens have been found.

(5) *Soil sections from prehistoric sites.* These sections illustrate the occurrence of buried weathering horizons in sections containing industries, and demonstrate how climatic fluctuations are indicated by their presence.

(6) *Various chronological tables* summarizing recent research on the age of Man and his early cultures.

(7) *Photographs* of important archæological sites from Italy and France.

I. GROUND-PHOTOGRAPHS

Exhibition of Photographs.—A number of enlargements of photographs taken on excavations during the last five years by Mr. M. B. Cookson, Photographic Assistant at the Institute, are exhibited. The photographs have been selected both to illustrate important archæological sites, and also the scope and methods of archaeological photography. Points which may be noted are the emphasis effected, by choice of position, lighting, and the general preparation of the subject. A number of the enlargements, including all those 6 feet by 4 feet in size, are the work of Messrs. Kodak, Ltd., who also exhibit a case of materials of the kinds useful to archæologists.

J. AIR-PHOTOGRAPHS

A nucleus-collection of air-photographs has been provided by Major G. W. G. Allen, M.C., F.S.A., and will be enlarged during the exhibition by additions from Major Allen and from the Ordnance Survey, *per* Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.

The following sites are represented :

- (1) Long barrow on Pimperne Down, Dorset, 3 miles north-east of Blandford.
- (2) Neolithic long barrow and Bronze Age round-barrow group at Winterbourne Stoke, Wilts., 1 mile south-west of Stonehenge. The Bronze Age group illustrates all three principal types—bowl, bell and disc.
- (3) Circles at Dorchester, Oxon. These circles are presumed to be of the “sacred circle” type.
- (4) Oblique view of Stonehenge.
- (5) The Avebury Monument, viewed from the north.
- (6) Silbury Hill, Wilts., 1 mile south of Avebury. The date and purpose of this monument is uncertain. The Roman road (here represented by the modern road) swerved at this point, suggesting the priority of the Silbury Hill; but topographical considerations would in any case have necessitated such a change of direction, and Silbury may in fact be a Roman barrow.

(7) Yarnbury Camp, Wilts., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stonehenge. The photograph shows a later camp of developed type superimposed upon an earlier and simpler one. Both are of Early Iron Age date. The rectangular gridiron figure represents the pennings of a sheep-fair formerly (until 1916) held on the site.

(8) Roman villa at Ditchley, Oxon. The crop-marks reveal in great detail the whole plan of the house, its court-yard and its subsidiary buildings, and on the basis of this photograph it proved possible to excavate the site with the absolute minimum of wasted effort.

(9) Church and motte at Earls Barton, Northants. The church has a tower of late 10th century date, and the photograph suggests the possibility, which can only be tested by excavation, that the motte is prior to the church. A pre-Norman motte would be exceptional.

(10) Celtic fields on Fyfield Down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Marlborough, Wilts.

(11) Rectangular enclosure and barrow-circles at Drayton, Wilts., revealed by crop-marks. Trial excavations suggest that this enclosure and others in the Oxford area were constructed in the Early Bronze Age or even in the Neolithic Period, but their purpose remains obscure.

K. RECENT WORK ON HADRIAN'S WALL

A Collection of photographs and plans, illustrating recent works on Hadrian's Wall, have been lent through Mr. F. G. Simpson, and Mr. I. A. Richmond.